

Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) of 1991, Order, CG Docket No. 02-278**SUPPORTING STATEMENT****A. Justification**

1. In the *Report and Order (R&O)* In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, issued in CC Docket No. 92-90, FCC 92-443, adopted September 17, 1992, released October 16, 1992, the Commission implemented final rules pursuant to the requirements of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (TCPA), Pub. Law 102-243, Dec. 20, 1991, which added Section 227 to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to restrict the use of automatic telephone dialing systems (auto-dialers), artificial or prerecorded messages, facsimile machines, or other devices to send unsolicited advertisements.¹

The rules prohibit prerecorded message calls to residences absent an emergency or the prior express consent of the called party. Exceptions to the prohibition apply if the call: (a) is not made for a commercial purpose; (b) does not transmit an unsolicited advertisement; (c) is made by a calling party with whom the called party has an established business relationship; or (d) is made by a tax-exempt nonprofit organization. 47 U.S.C. §§ 64.1200(a)(2) and (c).

The rules further require that telephone solicitors maintain and use company-specific lists of residential subscribers who request not to receive further telephone calls (company-specific do-not-call lists), thereby affording consumers the choice of which solicitors if any, they will hear from by telephone. Telephone solicitors also are required to have a written policy for maintaining do-not-call lists, and are responsible for informing and training their personnel in the existence and use of such lists. 47 U.S.C. §§ 64.1200(e)(i) and (e)(ii). Moreover, the rules require that those making telephone solicitations identify themselves to called parties, and that basic identifying information also be included in telephone facsimile transmissions. 47 U.S.C. § 64.1200(e)(iv), § 68.318(d).

History:

On March 11, 2003, the Do-Not-Call Implementation Act (Do-Not-Call Act)² was signed into law requiring the Commission to issue a final rule in its ongoing TCPA proceeding within 180 days of March 11, 2003, and to consult and coordinate with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to “maximize consistency” with the rule promulgated by the FTC in 2002.³

On July 3, 2003, the Commission released a *Report and Order (2003 TCPA Order)*, In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, adopted June 26, 2003, CG Docket No. 02-278, FCC 03-153, revising the

¹ See 47 U.S.C. § 227.

² Do-Not-Call Implementation Act, Pub. Law 108-10, 117 Stat. 557 (2003).

³ 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b).

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current TCPA rules and adopting new rules to provide consumers with several options for avoiding unwanted telephone solicitations.⁴ The Commission established a national do-not-call registry for consumers who wish to avoid most unwanted telemarketing calls. This national do-not-call registry supplements the company-specific do-not-call rules for those consumers who wish to continue requesting that particular companies not call them. The Commission also adopted a new provision to permit consumers to provide permission to call to specific companies by an express written agreement. The TCPA rules exempt from the “do-not-call” requirements nonprofit organizations, companies with whom consumers have an established business relationship, and calls to persons with whom the telemarketer has a personal relationship. Any company, which is asked by a consumer, including an existing customer, not to call again must honor that request for five (5) years. The Commission retained the calling time restrictions of 8 a.m. until 9 p.m.

To address the use of predictive dialers, the Commission determined that a telemarketer must not abandon more than three (3) percent of calls answered by a person, must deliver a prerecorded identification message when abandoning a call, and must allow the telephone to ring for 15 seconds or four (4) rings before disconnecting an unanswered call. The new rules also require all companies conducting telemarketing, with the exception of tax-exempt nonprofit organizations, to transmit caller identification information, when available, and they prohibit companies from blocking such information. The Commission reversed its earlier determination that an established business relationship constitutes express invitation or permission to send an unsolicited fax and determined that the recipient’s express permission must be in writing and include the recipient’s signature. The Commission also clarified when fax broadcasters are liable for the transmission of unlawful facsimile advertisements.

On January 23, 2004, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004 was signed into law, mandating that the FTC amend its Telemarketing Sales Rule to require telemarketers subject to the Telemarketing Sales Rule to obtain from the FTC the list of telephone numbers on the do-not-call registry once a month. The FTC shortly thereafter amended its safe harbor provision so that telemarketers and sellers would need to purge from their calling lists numbers appearing on the national registry every 31 days.

On September 21, 2004, the Commission released an *Order (2004 Safe Harbor Order)*, In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, adopted August 25, 2004, CG Docket No. 02-278, FCC 04-204, establishing a limited safe harbor in which persons will not be liable for placing autodialed and prerecorded message calls to numbers ported from a wireline service within the previous 15 days. The Commission also *amended* its existing national do-not-call registry safe harbor to require telemarketers to scrub their call lists against the do-not-call database every 31 days.

⁴ This item is referred to as a *Report and Order* because it is the first order to be adopted in CG Docket No. 02-278.

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The following is a synopsis of the rules and requirements associated with these information collections, for which the Commission is requesting an extension of this information collection in order to receive the full three year approval/clearance for this collection:

- a) 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d) - Telemarketers must maintain their own company-specific do-not-call lists. The Commission reduced the period of time that businesses must retain company-specific do-not-call requests from 10 years to five (5) years and requires companies to process do-not-call requests within 30 days. Businesses that want to call consumers with whom they have no relationship, but who are listed on the national do-not-call list, may obtain a consumer's express permission to call, evidenced by a signed, written agreement. Tax-exempt nonprofit organizations are not required to comply with the do-not-call rules, including the national do-not-call registry.
- b) 47 C.F.R. § 54.1200(g) - Common carriers that provide local exchange service are required to provide an annual notice, via an insert in the subscriber's bill, of the right to give or revoke a notification of an objection to receiving telephone solicitations pursuant to the national database and the methods by which such rights may be exercised. Common carriers that provide service to any person or entity for the purpose of making telephone solicitations are required to make a one-time notification to such person or entity of the national do-not-call requirements.
- c) 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(6) - Telemarketers that use auto-dialers, including predictive dialers, to sell goods or services are required to maintain records documenting compliance with the call abandonment rules. Telemarketers must ensure that they abandon no more than three (3) percent of all calls placed and answered by a person. A call will be considered abandoned if it is not transferred to a live sales agent within two (2) seconds of the called person's greeting. When a call is abandoned, a telemarketer must deliver a prerecorded identification message containing the telemarketer's name, telephone number, and statement that the call is for "telemarketing purposes." The telemarketer must allow the telephone to ring for 15 seconds or four (4) rings before disconnecting any call. Such records should demonstrate the telemarketer's compliance with a call abandonment rate of no less than three (3) percent, with the two-second-transfer rule, and with the ring duration requirement. Tax-exempt non-profit organizations are not covered by the call abandonment rules.
- d) 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(4) - The "established business relationship," which permits telemarketers to call individuals listed on the national do-not-call registry, is limited in duration to 18 months from the date of any purchase or transaction with the telemarketer and three (3) months from the date of any inquiry or application from the consumer.

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e) 47 C.F.R. 64.1200(c)(2)(i) and (ii) - No person may make a telephone solicitation to any residential telephone subscriber who has registered their telephone number on the national do-not-call registry. However, the rules adopt a “safe harbor” for telemarketers that have made a good faith effort to comply with the rules. Under this “safe harbor” a telemarketer will not be liable for violating the do-not-call rules if:

(i) it has established and implemented written procedures to comply with the do-not-call rules;

(ii) it has trained its personnel, and any entity assisting in its compliance, in the procedures established pursuant to the do-not-call rules;

(iii) the seller, or telemarketer acting on behalf of the seller, has maintained and recorded a list of telephone numbers the seller may not contact;

(iv) the seller or telemarketer uses a process to prevent telemarketing to any telephone number on any list established pursuant to the do-not-call rules employing a version of the do not call registry obtained from the administrator of the registry no more than 31 days prior to the date any call is made, and maintains records documenting this process; and v) any subsequent call otherwise violating the do-not-call rules is the result of the error.

Individuals that wish to avail themselves of the protections of the national do-not-call database have the option of registering their telephone numbers with the database either online or by calling a toll-free number from the telephone number that the consumer wishes to place on the registry. While individuals provide an email address for verification purposes when registering online, the only information stored in the database and accessible to telemarketers and federal and state enforcement agencies are the telephone numbers provided and the date and time on which the individuals registered those numbers. Individuals are asked to provide no other personal information.

The statutory authority for the information collection requirements is found in the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (TCPA), Pub. Law 102-243, December 20, 1991, 105 Stat. 2394, which added Section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934,[47 U.S.C. 227] Restrictions on the Use of Telephone Equipment.

2. The information collections primarily apply to commercial telemarketers. The national do-not-call registry and company-specific do-not-call requirements do not apply to tax-exempt nonprofit organizations or to calls made by independent telemarketers on behalf of tax-exempt nonprofit organizations. The data generated by the information collections will be used to determine telemarketers’ compliance with the TCPA. Among other things the data will show that companies are scrubbing their individual databases of

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numbers on the national do-not-call list to avoid calling consumers who have expressed an objection to receiving telephone solicitations.

The information maintained in the do-not-call database (individuals' telephone numbers) will be used to assist telemarketers in complying with the rules and to allow government entities to monitor telemarketers' compliance. The information is necessary for the establishment and enforcement of the do-not-call program. Email addresses used to verify registrations will not be disclosed to telemarketers and sellers, and are collected only for purposes of registering, verifying, or deleting a consumer's telephone number from the Registry.

The collection of information may contain personally identifiable information on individuals (PII).

(a) The FCC maintains an information system, including both paper files and electronic data, which is covered by a system of records notice (SORN), FCC/CGB-1, "Informal Complaints and Inquiries." The SORN covers the collection, purposes(s), storage, safeguards, and disposal of the PII that individuals (respondents) may submit to the Commission as part of filing informal complaints regarding potential violations of the Commission's TCPA rules.

The Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) that the FCC completed on June 28, 2007 gives a full and complete explanation of how the FCC collects, stores, maintains, safeguards, and destroys the Personally Identifiable Information (PII), as required by OMB regulations and the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a. The PIA may be viewed at: http://www.fcc.gov/omd/privacyact/Privacy_Impact_Assessment.html.

A system of records for the do-not-call registry was created by the Federal Trade Commission under the Privacy Act. The FTC published a notice in the *Federal Register* describing the system (68 FR 37494, June 24, 2003).

3. The Commission has determined that most records will continue to be kept electronically. Telemarketers and sellers are able to access the registry electronically and download information as often as they wish.
4. The information collection requirements are not duplicative of any currently existing federal regulatory obligation.
5. The Commission believes that this information collection will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities/businesses.
6. The collection is necessary to implement the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and Do-Not-Call Implementation Act by providing consumers with options for avoiding unwanted telemarketing calls. Without the information collections for the national do-not-call registry and accompanying do-not-call rules, or if the collection was conducted less frequently, consumers would likely receive more unwanted telemarketing calls and would have few, if any, options for avoiding such calls as required under the TCPA.

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7. The collection is not conducted in any manner that is inconsistent with the guidelines in 5 C.F.R. § 1320.6.
8. Pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.8(d), the Commission published a notice in the *Federal Register* on August 8, 2007 (72 FR 44529). A copy of the notice is attached.
9. The Commission does not anticipate providing any payment or gift to respondents.
10. Confidentiality is an issue to the extent that individuals' and households' information is contained in the Commission's operations support for complaint analysis and resolution (OSCAR) and consumer information management system (CIMS) databases, which is covered under the Commission's system of records notice (SORN), FCC/CGB-1, "Consumer Inquiries and Complaints Division."
 - (a) The Commission is requesting that individuals (consumers/respondents) submit their names, addresses, and telephone numbers, which the Commission's staff need to process the complaints. A privacy statement is included on all FCC forms accessed through our Internet web site. However, consumers who want to provide sensitive information to the Commission are instructed to submit the form via mail rather than electronically.
 - (b) In addition, respondents are made aware of the fact that their complaint information may be released to law enforcement officials and other parties as mandated by law (*i.e.* court-ordered subpoenas). The PII covered by this system of records notice is used by Commission personnel to handle and to process informal complaints from individuals and groups. The Commission will not share this information with other federal agencies except under the routine uses listed in the SORN.

The PIA that the FCC completed on June 28, 2007 gives a full and complete explanation of how the FCC collects, stores, maintains, safeguards, and destroys the PII, as required by OMB regulations and the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a. The PIA may be viewed at: <http://www.fcc.gov/omd/privacyact/PrivacyImpactAssessment.html>.

Telephone numbers for individuals that register with the do-not-call registry are stored in the National Do-Not-Call database, which is maintained by the Federal Trade Commission.

A system of records for the do-not-call registry was created by the Federal Trade Commission under the Privacy Act. The FTC published a notice in the *Federal Register* describing the system (68 FR 37494, June 24, 2003).

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The FCC, FTC, and other state regulatory agencies are permitted access to the National Do-Not-Call database for enforcement purposes. Sellers, telemarketers, and other third parties are permitted access to the information maintained in the Do-Not-Call database for purposes of complying with the rules. When there is an indication of a violation or potential violation of the Commission's rules, records (telephone numbers) from the do-not-call database may be obtained for purposes of investigating a violation or for enforcing the rules and may be provided to the respondent/defendant for that same purpose.

11. This information collection does not raise any questions or issues of a sensitive nature.

- (a) Additionally, consumers are cautioned not to provide personal information such as social security numbers, credit card numbers, *etc.*
- (b) As noted earlier, the Commission does require consumers (respondents) to provide their names, addresses, and telephone numbers so that Commission staff may process these complaints more expeditiously and if the Commission needs to contact the complainant for any additional information to resolve the complaint.
- (c) In instances where consumers provide PII, the FCC has a SORN, FCC/CGB-1, "Informal Complaints and Inquiries," to cover the collection, use, storage, and destruction of the PII. A full explanation of the privacy safeguards may be found in the Privacy Impact Assessment that the FCC completed on June 28, 2007 and that may be viewed at:
http://www.fcc.gov/omd/privacyact/Privacy_Impact_Assessment.html.

12. Estimates of the hour burden for the collection of information are as follows. The Commission has reevaluated the burdens associated with this information collection and concluded that the total annual costs/burden hours have decreased due to the length of time the national do-not-call registry has been in effect, which has subsequently led to telemarketers making fewer unwanted calls. Specifically, the majority of telephone numbers in the do-not-call database have already been downloaded by telemarketers and removed from telemarketers' call lists. Telemarketers need only download new numbers added to the database. With fewer telemarketing calls made to consumers, telemarketers are receiving fewer company-specific do-not-call requests to process. Thus, the Commission estimates that the current total annual burden for the information collection requirements are as follows:

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1. **47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)** Hour burden for company-specific do-not-call requirements.

The Commission estimates that 30,000 businesses (respondents) will maintain a company-specific list(s) of consumers who do not wish to be contacted. The Commission assumes that respondents will receive approximately 140,000 requests per day requiring 15 seconds (.004 hours) per request to process. This process will be done “on-occasion”; thus, the Commission assumes that most recordkeeping will be kept in computer form.

Annual Number of Responses: 140,000 do-not-call requests/day x 260⁵ recordkeeping days/year = **36,400,000 responses/year**

Annual Burden Hours: 140,000 do-not-call requests (responses)/day x .004 hours (15 seconds) per/day x 260⁶ recordkeeping days/year = **145,600 hours**

Annual “In-House Cost”: The Commission assumes that respondents use “in-house” personnel to record do-not-call requests, whose pay is comparable to a federal employee GS-3/1, plus 30% overhead. Thus, the Commission estimates respondents cost to be about \$16.08 per hour to comply with the requirement:

140,000 responses x \$.004 per hour/request x 260 recordkeeping days/year x \$16.08/hour = **\$2,341,248**

2. **47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(g)** Requirement that 3,497 common carriers (respondents) inform 99,101,483 subscribers of the option to register with a national do-not-call list and to inform any telemarketers to which they provide services of the do-not-call requirements. This requirement will be done “on-occasion” and will require approximately 15 seconds (.004 hours) per request to process.

Annual Number of Responses: 3,497 respondents x 28,339 notifications to subscriber/common carrier provider = 99,101,483 responses = **99,101,483 responses**

Annual Burden Hours: 3,497 respondents x 28,339 notifications to subscribers/common carrier provider x .004 per hour/notification = **396,406 hours**

Annual “In-House Cost”: The Commission assumes that respondents use “in-house” personnel to develop and send the notifications, whose pay is comparable to a federal employee GS-3/1, plus 30% overhead. Thus, the Commission estimates respondents’ cost to be about \$16.08 per hour to comply with the requirement:

⁵ 260 recordkeeping days per year is in terms of “business days” not “calendar days”.

⁶ 260 recordkeeping days per year is in terms of “business days” not “calendar days”.

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3,497 respondents x 28,339 notifications to subscribers/common carrier provider x .004 hours/notification/provider x \$16.08/hour = **\$6,374,208.**

3. **47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(6)** Requirement that 30,000 telemarketers (respondents) maintain records demonstrating their compliance with the call abandonment rules.

The Commission estimates that this requirement will account for 2 hours of recordkeeping burden per telemarketer. This process will be done “on occasion.”

Annual Number of Responses: 30,000 respondents x 1 record/respondent = **30,000 responses**

Annual Burden Hours: 30,000 responses x 2 hours/maintain record/respondent = **60,000 hours**

Annual “In-House Cost”: The Commission assumes that respondents use “in-house” personnel to ensure that the rate of abandoned calls is recorded, whose pay is comparable to a federal employee GS-3/1, plus 30% overhead. Thus, the Commission estimates respondents’ cost to be about \$16.08 per hour to comply with the requirement:

30,000 responses x 2 hours/maintain record/respondent x \$16.08/hour = **\$964,800**

4. **47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(4)** The rule that the “established business relationship” (EBR) is limited in duration to 18 months from any purchase or transaction and 3 months from any inquiry or application.

The Commission estimates that this “monitoring” requirement is done “on occasion” and will account for 30 minutes (0.5 hours) of recordkeeping burden per telemarketer.

Annual Number of Response: 30,000 businesses (respondents) x 1/monitor EBR purchases or transactions/respondent = 30,000 responses

Annual Burden Hours: 30,000 responses x 0.5 hours/monitor EBR purchases or transactions/respondent = **15,000 hours**

Annual “In-House Cost”: The Commission assumes that respondents use “in-house” personnel to monitor the existence of their established business relationships, whose pay is comparable to a federal employee GS-3/1, plus 30% overhead. Thus, the Commission estimates respondents’ cost to be about \$16.08 per hour to comply with the requirement:

30,000 responses x .05 per hour/monitor EBR purchases or transactions x \$16.08/hour = **\$241,200**

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5. **47 C.F.R. §§ 64.1200(c)(2)(i) and (ii)** Recordkeeping requirements in connection with the national do-not-call registry. Telemarketers must download the numbers in the registry and “scrub”⁷ such numbers from their call lists once every 31 days. Once a telemarketer downloads the complete list, it need only obtain “updates” or newly added numbers each month. The Commission estimates that there are approximately 51,000 telemarketers (respondents) in the United States. The Commission believes that 90 percent will access the do-not-call registry and scrub their call lists. The Commission estimates that the requirements will account for 2 hours of recordkeeping burden on average per telemarketer.

Annual Number of Respondents: 51,000 respondents x 0.90 (90%) = **45,900 respondents**

Annual Number of Responses: 45,900 respondents x 1/list to scrub = **45,900 responses**

Annual Burden Hours: 45,900 responses x 2 hours/maintain record = **91,800 hours**

Annual “In-House Cost”: The Commission assumes that respondents use “in-house” personnel to access the do-not-call registry and scrub their call lists, whose pay is comparable to a federal employee GS-3/1, plus 30% overhead. Thus, the Commission estimates respondents’ cost to be about \$16.08 per hour to comply with the requirement:

45,900 responses x 2 hours/scrub list x \$16.08 per hour = **\$1,476,144**

Total Number of Respondents for the Collection: 49,397 respondents⁸

Total Number of Responses for the Collection:

36,400,000 + 99,101,483 + 30,000 + 30,000 + 45,900 = 135,607,383

Total Annual Burden Hours for the Collection:

145,600 + 396,406 + 60,000 + 15,000 + 91,800 = **708,806 Hours**

Total Annual “In-House” Costs for the Collection:

⁷ “Scrubbing” refers to comparing a do-not-call list to a company’s call list and eliminating from the call list the telephone numbers of consumers who have registered a desire not to be called.

⁸ 90 percent of 51,000 telemarketers (45,900 telemarketers) are subject to #5 above + 3,497 common carriers are subject to information collection requirement #2.) This total number represents the greatest number of telemarketers that must comply with any of the five information collection requirements described. Of these 49,397 telemarketers, not all are subject to each requirement as noted herein. 30,000 of the 49,397 telemarketers must comply with information collection requirements #'s 1, 3 and 4.

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\$2,341,248 + \$6,374,208 + \$964,800 + \$241,200 + \$1,476,144 = **\$11,397,600**

13. The Commission has estimated that there are approximately 51,000 telemarketers that may be affected by these rules. The potential cost to telemarketers of complying with the national do-not-call registry may depend on whether they hire a third party to “scrub” their call lists against the telephone numbers in the national do-not-call database. The Commission anticipates that large telemarketers continue to have longer lists to scrub against the national registry, but that they may be more inclined to hire a third party to perform this function. Smaller telemarketing businesses may be able to “scrub” their lists themselves if they have sufficient staff to dedicate to this task. It is unclear how many telemarketers may hire third parties to “scrub” their call lists; however, the Commission estimates that approximately 10 percent of telemarketers may hire a third party to perform this function. The Commission also believes that such telemarketers vary in size and in the number of calls they make. The Commission estimates that the requirement that telemarketers access the national registry every 31 days results in costs on average of \$855 to hire third parties to “scrub” from their call lists telephone numbers on the national registry.

(a) Total annualized capital/start-up costs: \$0

(b) Total annual costs (maintenance and operation), calculated as follows:

5,100 telemarketers (10% of 51,000) x \$855/year 1 list scrub/telemarketer =
\$4,360,500

(c) Total annualized cost requested: **\$4,360,500**

14. The national do-not-call list is administered by the FTC, which selected AT&T Government Solutions as the vendor for the database. The Do-Not-Call Implementation Act authorized the FTC to collect fees from telemarketers sufficient to implement and enforce the provisions of the national do-not-call registry. In 2003, Congress initially appropriated \$18 million to operate the do-not-call registry. Currently, fees paid by telemarketers to the FTC are used to cover the costs of the registry. Therefore, there is no cost to the Federal Government.

15. The Commission reevaluated the burdens associated with this information collection and concluded that due to the fact that the registry has been in effect for nearly 4 years, thereby reducing the burdens on telemarketers that must comply with it. Therefore, the total number of respondents and the total annual cost burden have decreased as described above. There are no program changes to this information collection.

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16. There are no plans to publish the result of the collection of information.⁹ Publishing of recordkeeping data maintained by telemarketers is not mandated by the TCPA or required by Commission's rules.

17. The Commission does not intend to seek approval not to display the expiration date for OMB approval of this information.

18. In the 60 day *Federal Register* notice published on August 8, 2007 at 72 FR 44529, the Commission reported the burdens as follows: total number of respondents: 54,497 and the total annual burden hours: 1,851,600. The Commission corrects the total number of respondents to be: 49,397 respondents and the total annual burden hours to be 708,806 burden hours. Also, the estimated time per response is ".004 hours – 2 hours" instead of .004 hours – 3 hours." Lastly, the obligation to respond is "required to obtain or retain benefits" instead of "mandatory" which was reported in the Commission's Notice. There are no other exceptions to the certification statement identified in Item 19, "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submission," of OMB Form 83-I.

B. Collections of Information Employing Statistical Methods.

The Commission does not anticipate that the collection of information will employ statistical methods.

⁹ The national do-not-call registry contains telephone numbers of those individuals who have voluntarily placed their numbers on the registry to avoid receiving telemarketing calls. Telemarketers are required to access the numbers in the registry and scrub their call lists of such numbers in order to comply with the Commission's rules. The collection of information relates only to the requirement on telemarketers to download the telephone numbers in the database. While the Commission may access the registry directly, or request that a telemarketer produce the numbers it obtains from the registry for enforcement purposes, this collection of information will not be made available to the public.